UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/731,643	12/08/2003	Preston J. Hunt	42P16777	4975

8791   7590   12/13/2007

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EXAMINER
MADAMBA, GLENFORD J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2151	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/13/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/731,643	HUNT, PRESTON J.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Glenford Madamba	2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). ·
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 September 2007</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to remarks and claim amendments filed by Applicant's

representative on September 25, 2007.

Response to Remarks and Amendments

2. Applicant's remarks and claim amendments filed on September 25, 2007 have been

considered but are now moot in light of the new grounds of rejection provided with this

action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilson,

U.S. Patent US 7,007,080 in view of Short et al (hereinafter Short), U.S. Patent

7,088,727..

As per Claims 1 and 11, Wilson in view of Short discloses a method, comprising:

connecting a device to a network (e.g., network access / connection) [col 1, L10-

15] [Figs. 1 &2];

logic within the device determining a unique identifier based on the network (e.g.,

current network settings of the client machine: IP address, DNS servers, Gateways,

etc.) [col 3, L57-62] (Original IP for which the client is configured) [col 7,L43-60];

logic within the device obtaining network configuration settings that are

associated with the unique network identifier (Assigned IP, Gateway to use, DNS Server

to use, etc) [Fig. 4] [col 12, L50-62];

logic within the device intercepting network traffic originating from an application

located on the device (e.g., intercepted requests by SolutionIP) [col 4, L5-20]; and

logic within the device rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct

location using the obtained network configuration settings (redirecting / routing of traffic)

[col 3, L43-51] [col 4, L5-26].

While Wilson discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the

additionally recited feature of "logic within the device" for determining a unique identifier

based on the network, obtaining network configurations settings, intercepting network

traffic and rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location, is more

expressly disclosed by Short.

Short discloses as his invention <u>a system and method for connecting a user</u>

<u>device to a network</u> where the user device settings, the network settings, or both are

unknown include <u>*intercepting packets transmitted by the user device*</u> and modifying the

packets to be compatible with the network. <u>The system and method are particularly</u>

suited <u>*for use by mobile computers, such as a laptop computer which are connected to*</u>

<u>*various foreign networks.*</u> Depending upon the particular application, a device may be

carried with the mobile computer, or attached as a node on the network. The device

<u>*automatically determines the network settings*</u> <u>of the user device and/or the network and</u>

<u>modifies packets appropriately</u> <u>*so that the user device can communicate over the*</u>

<u>*network without having to reconfigure the user device with appropriate settings for each*</u>

<u>*network it may encounter.*</u> Communication settings such as network address, gateway,

proxy address, etc. are automatically determined using various techniques [Abstract]

In particular, Short discloses a *"nomadic" router* or translator which enables a

laptop computer or other terminal which is configured to be connected to a local home

network to be connected *to any location on the internet or other digital data communication system.* The nomadic router automatically and transparently reconfigures packets sent to/from the terminal for its new location by processing outgoing and incoming data [col 2, L5-26]. Short additionally discloses that the nomadic router can be implemented as software and/or hardware [col 2, L37-38]. Short also teaches that <u>the nomadic router includes software and services *which can be packaged in a personal portable device*</u> to support a rich set of computing and communication capabilities and services to accommodate the mobility of nomads (users) in a transparent, integrated and convenient form [col 2, L50-67] [Figure 12d] .

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine and/or modify the invention of Wilson with the above said additional feature of "logic within the device", as disclosed by Short, for the motivation of providing a user access to the internet from locations as diverse as hotel rooms and airplanes [col 1, L23-36].

Claim 11 recites the same limitations as claim 1, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per Claims 2 and 17, Wilson discloses the method of claim 1 wherein the unique network identifier is comprised of one or more items from a group consisting of an

Internet protocol address, a subnet mask, a domain name server address, a domain

name server suffix, a default gateway, and a dynamic host configuration protocol (e.g.,

current network settings of the client machine: IP address, DNS servers, Gateways,

etc.) [col 3, L57-62].

Claim 17 recites the same limitations as claim 2, is distinguished only by its

statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per Claims 3, 12 and 18, Wilson in view of Short discloses the method of claim 1

wherein connecting a device to a network and determining a unique identifier based on

the network further comprises:

logic within the device monitoring the connection between the device and the

network [col 3, L1-35] [Figs. 1-3] [col 10, L10-30];

logic within the device detecting a change in network connectivity; and logic within

the device determining the unique network identifier after a change in

network connectivity [col 3, L1-35] [Figs. 1-3] [col 10, L10-30].

While Wilson discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the

additionally recited feature of "logic within the device" for determining a unique identifier

based on the network, obtaining network configurations settings, intercepting network

traffic and rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location, is more

expressly disclosed by Short.

Short discloses as his invention <u>a system and method for connecting a user</u>

<u>device to a network</u> where the user device settings, the network settings, or both are

unknown include *intercepting packets transmitted by the user device* and modifying the

packets to be compatible with the network. <u>The system and method are particularly</u>

<u>suited</u> *for use by mobile computers, such as a laptop computer which are connected to*

various foreign networks. Depending upon the particular application, a device may be

carried with the mobile computer, or attached as a node on the network. The device

automatically determines the network settings <u>of the user device and/or the network and</u>

<u>modifies packets appropriately</u> *so that the user device can communicate over the*

network without having to reconfigure the user device with appropriate settings for each

network it may encounter. Communication settings such as network address, gateway,

proxy address, etc. are automatically determined using various techniques [Abstract]

In particular, Short discloses a *"nomadic" router* or translator which enables a

laptop computer or other terminal which is configured to be connected to a local home

network to be connected *to any location on the internet or other digital data*

communication system. The nomadic router automatically and transparently

reconfigures packets sent to/from the terminal for its new location by processing

outgoing and incoming data [col 2, L5-26]. Short additionally discloses that the nomadic

router can be implemented as software and/or hardware [col 2, L37-38]. Short also

teaches that the nomadic router includes software and services *which can be packaged*

in a personal portable device to support a rich set of computing and communication

capabilities and services to accommodate the mobility of nomads (users) in a

transparent, integrated and convenient form [col 2, L50-67] [Figure 12d] .

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine and/or modify the invention of Wilson with the above said

additional feature of "logic within the device", as disclosed by Short, for the motivation of

providing a user access to the internet from locations as diverse as hotel rooms and

airplanes [col 1, L23-36].

Claims 12 and 18 recite the same limitations as claim 3, are distinguished only by

their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per Claims 4, 13 and 19, Wilson in view of Short discloses the method of claim 1

wherein obtaining network configuration settings that are associated with the unique

network identifier further comprises:

logic within the device storing a list of information relating to one or more

networks including at least a unique network identifier for each network and an

associated set of network configuration settings for each network (e.g., dial-up / high-

speed services for connecting to a network from the office, home/apartments, and/or

hotels) [col 3, L1-35]; and

logic within the device looking up the unique network identifier in the stored list

(e.g., current network settings {IP address, DNS servers, gateway, etc.} on the client

machine) [col 3, L56-62] and obtaining the network configuration settings associated

with that unique network identifier in the stored list (e.g., assigned network settings

{returned / assigned IP address to use, Gateway to use, DNS server to use, etc.}

returned to the user/guest computer) [col 12, L49-62].

While Wilson discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the

additionally recited feature of "logic within the device" for determining a unique identifier

based on the network, obtaining network configurations settings, intercepting network

traffic and rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location, is more

expressly disclosed by Short.

Short discloses as his invention <u>a system and method for connecting a user

device to a network</u> where the user device settings, the network settings, or both are

unknown include *intercepting packets transmitted by the user device* and modifying the

packets to be compatible with the network. <u>The system and method are particularly</u>

<u>suited *for use by mobile computers, such as a laptop computer which are connected to*</u>

<u>*various foreign networks.*</u> Depending upon the particular application, a device may be

carried with the mobile computer, or attached as a node on the network. The device

automatically determines the network settings of the user device and/or the network and

modifies packets appropriately *so that the user device can communicate over the*

network without having to reconfigure the user device with appropriate settings for each

network it may encounter. Communication settings such as network address, gateway,

proxy address, etc. are automatically determined using various techniques [Abstract]

In particular, Short discloses a *"nomadic" router* or translator which enables a

laptop computer or other terminal which is configured to be connected to a local home

network to be connected *to any location on the internet or other digital data*

communication system. The nomadic router automatically and transparently

reconfigures packets sent to/from the terminal for its new location by processing

outgoing and incoming data [col 2, L5-26]. Short additionally discloses that the nomadic

router can be implemented as software and/or hardware [col 2, L37-38]. Short also

teaches that <u>the nomadic router includes software and services *which can be packaged*</u>

<u>*in a personal portable device*</u> to support a rich set of computing and communication

capabilities and services to accommodate the mobility of nomads (users) in a

transparent, integrated and convenient form [col 2, L50-67] [Figure 12d] .

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine and/or modify the invention of Wilson with the above said additional feature of "logic within the device", as disclosed by Short, for the motivation of providing a user access to the internet from locations as diverse as hotel rooms and airplanes [col 1, L23-36].

Claims 13 and 19 recite the same limitations as claim 3, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per Claims 5, 14 and 20, Wilson in view of Short discloses the method of claim 1 wherein intercepting network traffic originating from an application located on the device further comprises:

logic within the device monitoring the network connection between the device and the network for outbound traffic from the device [Figs. 5, 6, and 7] [col 4, L20-26]; and

logic within the device preventing outbound traffic from exiting the device [Figs. 5, 6, and 7] [col 4, L20-26].

While Wilson discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the additionally recited feature of "logic within the device" for determining a unique identifier based on the network, obtaining network configurations settings, intercepting network traffic and rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location, is more expressly disclosed by Short.

Short discloses as his invention a system and method for connecting a user device to a network where the user device settings, the network settings, or both are unknown include *intercepting packets transmitted by the user device* and modifying the packets to be compatible with the network. The system and method are particularly suited *for use by mobile computers, such as a laptop computer which are connected to various foreign networks.* Depending upon the particular application, a device may be carried with the mobile computer, or attached as a node on the network. The device *automatically determines the network settings* of the user device and/or the network and modifies packets appropriately *so that the user device can communicate over the network without having to reconfigure the user device with appropriate settings for each network it may encounter.* Communication settings such as network address, gateway, proxy address, etc. are automatically determined using various techniques [Abstract]

In particular, Short discloses a *"nomadic" router* or translator which enables a laptop computer or other terminal which is configured to be connected to a local home

network to be connected *to any location on the internet or other digital data communication system.* The nomadic router automatically and transparently reconfigures packets sent to/from the terminal for its new location by processing outgoing and incoming data [col 2, L5-26]. Short additionally discloses that the nomadic router can be implemented as software and/or hardware [col 2, L37-38]. Short also teaches that the nomadic router includes software and services *which can be packaged in a personal portable device* to support a rich set of computing and communication capabilities and services to accommodate the mobility of nomads (users) in a transparent, integrated and convenient form [col 2, L50-67] [Figure 12d] .

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine and/or modify the invention of Wilson with the above said additional feature of "logic within the device", as disclosed by Short, for the motivation of providing a user access to the internet from locations as diverse as hotel rooms and airplanes [col 1, L23-36].

Claims 14 and 20 recite the same limitations as claim 3, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per Claims 6 and 21, Wilson in view of Short discloses the method of claim 5 wherein intercepting network traffic originating from an application located on the device further comprises:

logic within the device implementing a network service on the device (e.g., traffic / packet examination) [col 10, L1034];

logic within the device emulating a network interface card with the network service (e.g., exterior interface 707) [Fig. 7]; and

logic within the device directing application network traffic to the emulated network interface card (e.g., exterior interface 707) [Fig. 7] (e.g., TCP port number) [col 4, L63-67].

While Wilson discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the additionally recited feature of "logic within the device" for determining a unique identifier based on the network, obtaining network configurations settings, intercepting network traffic and rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location, is more expressly disclosed by Short.

Short discloses as his invention <u>a system and method for connecting a user device to a network</u> where the user device settings, the network settings, or both are unknown include *intercepting packets transmitted by the user device* and modifying the

packets to be compatible with the network. The system and method are particularly suited *for use by mobile computers, such as a laptop computer which are connected to various foreign networks.* Depending upon the particular application, a device may be carried with the mobile computer, or attached as a node on the network. The device *automatically determines the network settings* of the user device and/or the network and modifies packets appropriately *so that the user device can communicate over the network without having to reconfigure the user device with appropriate settings for each network it may encounter.* Communication settings such as network address, gateway, proxy address, etc. are automatically determined using various techniques [Abstract]

In particular, Short discloses a *"nomadic" router* or translator which enables a laptop computer or other terminal which is configured to be connected to a local home network to be connected *to any location on the internet or other digital data communication system.* The nomadic router automatically and transparently reconfigures packets sent to/from the terminal for its new location by processing outgoing and incoming data [col 2, L5-26]. Short additionally discloses that the nomadic router can be implemented as software and/or hardware [col 2, L37-38]. Short also teaches that the nomadic router includes software and services *which can be packaged in a personal portable device* to support a rich set of computing and communication capabilities and services to accommodate the mobility of nomads (users) in a transparent, integrated and convenient form [col 2, L50-67] [Figure 12d] .

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine and/or modify the invention of Wilson with the above said

additional feature of "logic within the device", as disclosed by Short, for the motivation of

providing a user access to the internet from locations as diverse as hotel rooms and

airplanes [col 1, L23-36].

Claim 21 recites the same limitations as claim 6, is distinguished only by its

statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per Claims 7 and 22, Wilson in view of Short discloses the method of claim 5

wherein intercepting network traffic originating from an application located on the device

further comprises:

logic within the device implementing a network service on the device (e.g., traffic

/ packet examination) [col 10, L1034];

logic within the device assigning the network service a unique network port

number for each network-enabled application (e.g., TCP port number) [col 4, L63-67];

and

logic within the device directing application network traffic to the unique network

port number associated with the application (e.g., exterior interface 707) [Fig. 7] (e.g.,

TCP port number) [col 4, L63-67].

While Wilson discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the additionally recited feature of "logic within the device" for determining a unique identifier based on the network, obtaining network configurations settings, intercepting network traffic and rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location, is more expressly disclosed by Short.

Short discloses as his invention a system and method for connecting a user device to a network where the user device settings, the network settings, or both are unknown include *intercepting packets transmitted by the user device* and modifying the packets to be compatible with the network. The system and method are particularly suited *for use by mobile computers, such as a laptop computer which are connected to various foreign networks.* Depending upon the particular application, a device may be carried with the mobile computer, or attached as a node on the network. The device *automatically determines the network settings* of the user device and/or the network and modifies packets appropriately *so that the user device can communicate over the network without having to reconfigure the user device with appropriate settings for each network it may encounter.* Communication settings such as network address, gateway, proxy address, etc. are automatically determined using various techniques [Abstract]

In particular, Short discloses a *"nomadic" router* or translator which enables a

laptop computer or other terminal which is configured to be connected to a local home

network to be connected *to any location on the internet or other digital data*

communication system. The nomadic router automatically and transparently

reconfigures packets sent to/from the terminal for its new location by processing

outgoing and incoming data [col 2, L5-26]. Short additionally discloses that the nomadic

router can be implemented as software and/or hardware [col 2, L37-38]. Short also

teaches that the nomadic router includes software and services *which can be packaged*

in a personal portable device to support a rich set of computing and communication

capabilities and services to accommodate the mobility of nomads (users) in a

transparent, integrated and convenient form [col 2, L50-67] [Figure 12d] .

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine and/or modify the invention of Wilson with the above said

additional feature of "logic within the device", as disclosed by Short, for the motivation of

providing a user access to the internet from locations as diverse as hotel rooms and

airplanes [col 1, L23-36].

Claim 22 recites the same limitations as claim 7, is distinguished only by its

statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per Claims 8 and 23, Wilson in view of Short discloses the method of claim 5

wherein intercepting network traffic originating from an application located on the device

further comprises:

logic within the device implementing a network service on the device (e.g.

'network service') [col 4, L64-67];

logic within the device assigning the network service a unique network port

number for each network protocol (e.g., TCP port number) [col 4, L64-67]; and

logic within the device directing application network traffic to the unique network

port number associated with the applicable network protocol (e.g., TCP port number)

[col 4, L64-67].

While Wilson discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the

additionally recited feature of "logic within the device" for determining a unique identifier

based on the network, obtaining network configurations settings, intercepting network

traffic and rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location, is more

expressly disclosed by Short.

Short discloses as his invention <u>a system and method for connecting a user

device to a network</u> where the user device settings, the network settings, or both are

unknown include *intercepting packets transmitted by the user device* and modifying the

packets to be compatible with the network. The system and method are particularly

suited *for use by mobile computers, such as a laptop computer which are connected to*

various foreign networks. Depending upon the particular application, a device may be

carried with the mobile computer, or attached as a node on the network. The device

automatically determines the network settings of the user device and/or the network and

modifies packets appropriately *so that the user device can communicate over the*

network without having to reconfigure the user device with appropriate settings for each

network it may encounter. Communication settings such as network address, gateway,

proxy address, etc. are automatically determined using various techniques [Abstract]

In particular, Short discloses a *"nomadic" router* or translator which enables a

laptop computer or other terminal which is configured to be connected to a local home

network to be connected *to any location on the internet or other digital data*

communication system. The nomadic router automatically and transparently

reconfigures packets sent to/from the terminal for its new location by processing

outgoing and incoming data [col 2, L5-26]. Short additionally discloses that the nomadic

router can be implemented as software and/or hardware [col 2, L37-38]. Short also

teaches that the nomadic router includes software and services *which can be packaged*

in a personal portable device to support a rich set of computing and communication

capabilities and services to accommodate the mobility of nomads (users) in a

transparent, integrated and convenient form [col 2, L50-67] [Figure 12d] .

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine and/or modify the invention of Wilson with the above said additional feature of "logic within the device", as disclosed by Short, for the motivation of providing a user access to the internet from locations as diverse as hotel rooms and airplanes [col 1, L23-36].

Claim 23 recites the same limitations as claim 8, is distinguished only by its statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per Claims 9 and 24, Wilson in view of Short discloses the method of claim 5 wherein intercepting network traffic originating from an application located on the device further comprises:

logic within the device implementing a network service on the device (e.g. 'network service') [col 4, L64-67];

logic within the device emulating a SOCKS server with the network service (SolutionIP Server) [col 11, L4-7]; and

logic within the device directing application network traffic to the emulated SOCKS server (SolutionIP Server) [col 11, L4-7].

While Wilson discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the additionally recited feature of "logic within the device" for determining a unique identifier based on the network, obtaining network configurations settings, intercepting network traffic and rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location, is more expressly disclosed by Short.

Short discloses as his invention <u>a system and method for connecting a user device to a network</u> where the user device settings, the network settings, or both are unknown include *<u>intercepting packets transmitted by the user device</u>* and modifying the packets to be compatible with the network. <u>The system and method are particularly</u> suited *<u>for use by mobile computers, such as a laptop computer which are connected to various foreign networks.</u>* Depending upon the particular application, a device may be carried with the mobile computer, or attached as a node on the network. The device *<u>automatically determines the network settings</u>* <u>of the user device and/or the network and modifies packets appropriately</u> *<u>so that the user device can communicate over the network without having to reconfigure the user device with appropriate settings for each network it may encounter.</u>* Communication settings such as network address, gateway, proxy address, etc. are automatically determined using various techniques [Abstract]

In particular, Short discloses a *"nomadic" router* or translator which enables a laptop computer or other terminal which is configured to be connected to a local home

network to be connected *to any location on the internet or other digital data communication system.* The nomadic router automatically and transparently reconfigures packets sent to/from the terminal for its new location by processing outgoing and incoming data [col 2, L5-26]. Short additionally discloses that the nomadic router can be implemented as software and/or hardware [col 2, L37-38]. Short also teaches that <u>the nomadic router includes software and services *which can be packaged in a personal portable device*</u> to support a rich set of computing and communication capabilities and services to accommodate the mobility of nomads (users) in a transparent, integrated and convenient form [col 2, L50-67] [Figure 12d] .

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine and/or modify the invention of Wilson with the above said additional feature of "logic within the device", as disclosed by Short, for the motivation of providing a user access to the internet from locations as diverse as hotel rooms and airplanes [col 1, L23-36].

Claim 24 recites the same limitations as claim 9, is distinguished only by its statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per Claims 10, 15 and 25, Wilson in view of Short discloses the method of claim 4 wherein rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location using the obtained network configuration settings further comprises:

logic within the device determining the correct network protocol and final destination address by analyzing the network traffic originating from the application (e.g., HTTP, POP3, IP {TCP, UDP}) [Fig. 2] [col 10, L10-30];

logic within the device routing the traffic to the proper destination address by utilizing the determined network protocol, the final destination address, and the obtained network configuration settings [Fig. 2] [col 10, L10-30] (e.g., assigned network settings {returned / assigned IP address to use, Gateway to use, DNS server to use, etc.} returned to the user/guest computer) [col 12, L49-62].

While Wilson discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the additionally recited feature of "logic within the device" for determining a unique identifier based on the network, obtaining network configurations settings, intercepting network traffic and rerouting the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location, is more expressly disclosed by Short.

Short discloses as his invention <u>a system and method for connecting a user device to a network</u> where the user device settings, the network settings, or both are unknown include *intercepting packets transmitted by the user device* and modifying the

packets to be compatible with the network. The system and method are particularly

suited *for use by mobile computers, such as a laptop computer which are connected to*

various foreign networks. Depending upon the particular application, a device may be

carried with the mobile computer, or attached as a node on the network. The device

automatically determines the network settings of the user device and/or the network and

modifies packets appropriately *so that the user device can communicate over the*

network without having to reconfigure the user device with appropriate settings for each

network it may encounter. Communication settings such as network address, gateway,

proxy address, etc. are automatically determined using various techniques [Abstract]

In particular, Short discloses a *"nomadic" router* or translator which enables a

laptop computer or other terminal which is configured to be connected to a local home

network to be connected *to any location on the internet or other digital data*

communication system. The nomadic router automatically and transparently

reconfigures packets sent to/from the terminal for its new location by processing

outgoing and incoming data [col 2, L5-26]. Short additionally discloses that the nomadic

router can be implemented as software and/or hardware [col 2, L37-38]. Short also

teaches that the nomadic router includes software and services *which can be packaged*

in a personal portable device to support a rich set of computing and communication

capabilities and services to accommodate the mobility of nomads (users) in a

transparent, integrated and convenient form [col 2, L50-67] [Figure 12d] .

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine and/or modify the invention of Wilson with the above said additional feature of "logic within the device", as disclosed by Short, for the motivation of providing a user access to the internet from locations as diverse as hotel rooms and airplanes [col 1, L23-36].

Claims 15 and 25 recite the same limitations as claim 10, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per Claim 16, Wilson idiscloses a system, comprising:

a network interface coupled to the bus (e.g., network interface) [Figure 3]; and

memory coupled to the processor, the memory adapted for storing instructions, which upon execution by the processor connect the system a device to a network, determine a unique identifier based on the network, obtain network configuration settings that are associated with the unique network identifier, intercept network traffic originating from an application located on the system device, and reroute the intercepted network traffic to a final correct location using the obtained network configuration settings (e.g., Client computer/Solution Server) [Figs. 1 & 2] (computer readable medim/storage) [col 26, L29-31].

Conclusion

1.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office Action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP 706.06(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and

any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing

date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply

expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

1. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Glenford Madamba whose telephone number is 571-

272-7989. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Valencia Wallace Martin can be reached on 571-272-3440. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Glenford Madamba
Examiner
Art Unit 2151

JASON CARDONE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER